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## SIXTEENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

#### DUTIES ON SALES AT AUCTION, CONCLUDED.

Mr. JOHNSON said, that in his vote on this bill, he should endeavor to preserve a consistency of character. He had voted against the famous navigation act of 1818; he had voted against the change in the mode of disposing of the public lands; he had had an opportunity of voting two ways already on the present question, and he should vote the third time precisely in coincidence with the votes he had already given. He inclined to think, he said, that a stranger who had attended the discussion this morning would believe that there were but two interests in the country. One gentleman said the bill would benefit the merchant; another that it would benefit the manufacturer. This was the best practical comment he had ever witnessed on the old Doctrine of *Let things alone*. Let people manage their own affairs, said Mr. J.—give no encouragement to this, that, or the other class. The people of this country understand their own interests, and will pursue them to advantage; but whenever you attempt by legislation to favor one class by taxing other classes, you interfere to the prejudice of those classes, &c. Besides, Mr. J. was opposed to the passage of this bill, from regarding it as the first effort to introduce a system of internal taxation. In time of war, he said, he had already shewn by his vote, that he was willing to tax every thing: but, in time of peace, he was disposed to let every man tax himself what he pleased by his consumption of articles of foreign growth or manufacture.

Mr. LITTLE, was decidedly opposed to a reconsideration of the bill.

Mr. R. MOORE, made some observations in favor of the reconsideration.

Mr. BALDWIN, made some further remarks illustrative of his former argument.

Mr. M'LANE, of Delaware, said this subject had been some time before the House, and discussed at large: and he hoped, that the decision then made in favor of the bill would not be hastily reversed. He had been in favor of the duty of 10 per cent. but the House did not think proper to adopt it, and the friends of the bill, to insure its passage, had agreed to a less rate. The object of the bill, as it now stood, was, to bring revenue into the Treasury and to aid domestic industry. Its object, then, was precisely that of the tariff, and these two bills were correspondent and not dependent on each other. The rejection of the tariff bill by the Senate, was no reason why the friends of manufactures in this House should reject this bill. It is no reason to say, because you cannot get the whole, you will have nothing. The Senate, it is said, have inflicted a blow on the manufacturing interest of the country. Be it so. But it is a strong reason for

refusing to reconsider this bill, that the other bill has been rejected by the Senate. If this bill had passed with the duty of 10 per cent. he believed it would have been more valuable to the manufacturing interest than the tariff bill, and at five per cent. he considered it as of great importance to that interest. It was now said, that this bill would be partial to its operation. So far as that argument would apply, it would be to the operation of the bill on our commercial cities. If the duties had remained at ten per cent. it would certainly have affected them more than it would as it now stood, at five per cent. But, he said, in the very states in which the bill would operate most, the manufacturing interest is a powerful one, and there is a strong bias in its favor. Mr. M'LANE concluded, by repeating, that the obligation to pass this bill was now greater than it was before the other was rejected; and by expressing his earnest wish that the motion for reconsideration might not prevail.

The question was then taken on reconsideration of the vote by which the bill laying duties on sales at auction was passed, and decided as follows:—Yeas 86—Nays 65.

And on the final vote for postponing the bill till the next session, there were yeas 81—nays 01: as announced in yesterday's paper.

The LOAN BILL, during yesterday's sitting passed through the committee of the whole house. The debate chiefly turned on the propriety of drawing on the sinking fund, instead of having recourse to a loan, to supply the present deficit in the Treasury. Mr. STORRS was for making the amount of the loan adequate to the exigency, without violating public faith. Mr. BARBOUR was of a contrary opinion, and said that congress had power to direct the surplus of the sinking fund to supply the current public exigencies. Mr. CLAY was for preserving this fund inviolable, for the redemption of the public debt. Mr. FULLER submitted some appropriate observations on the nature of pledges, from which, and from a reference to the laws providing the sinking fund, he deduced the opinion that the only point to which the faith of the nation was pledged, was to provide sufficient funds for the payment of the public debt as it should become due, and that it was no violation of that faith to use, in the mean time, for another purpose, the money set apart for that object, so that the debt was faithfully met when the day of payment should arrive.

Mr. LOWNDES concurred in all that had been said concerning the necessity of observing the public faith, in paying either the interest or the principal of a debt when it becomes due; the only pledge other than this was, that 10 millions of dollars should be provided annually, above the expenditure; but, if the unemployed portion of this fund be allowed to lie in the hands of the commissioners of the sinking fund, to borrow for the public exigencies would be adding to the expenditure without increasing the income. He was averse to borrowing money merely to purchase up stock; and argue shew that the public faith was merely pledged that there should be so much of the public debt annually paid, if to be bought—not that the machinery of the sinking fund should be kept up, that there was no impropriety, and that it would be expedient,

to make use of the surplus of the sinking fund, now lying inactive.

The blank was finally fixed, (after sundry attempts to fix the amount at two, two and a half, and five millions,) with the sum of *three millions*.

FRIDAY, MAY 12.

Mr. COCKE, from the committee on military affairs, made the following report:

The committee on military affairs, to whom was referred the Report of the Secretary of War containing the Proceedings of the Court Martial on the trial of William King, Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of United States' Infantry, have had the same under consideration, and submit to the House the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to strike from the rolls of the army the said William King, Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of United States' Infantry."

MAY 15.

#### VOTE OF THANKS.

The House having got through the business before it—

Mr. WARFIELD, of Md. rose and observed, that although it had been customary, whenever there existed a disposition on the part of the House by an unanimous vote to express their unqualified approbation of the course pursued by the Speaker, to delay the expression of that opinion until the termination of the period for which he was elected, yet he was induced, on this occasion, to depart from that course, having distinctly understood that it was the intention of the Speaker to decline the duties of the chair at the close of the present session. Any observations, said Mr. W. to enforce the justice and propriety of unanimously adopting the resolution would be altogether superfluous. Every member of the house, in common with himself, had witnessed, during the present laborious and protracted session, the dignity, ability, and impartiality, with which the Speaker had discharged his duties of the station; and he was persuaded there was not a member of that body to whom it would not afford the truest gratification to offer the small tribute of respect and approbation intended to be expressed in the resolution then before them. Mr. W. then submitted the following resolution, the question on which being put by the clerk, it was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, unanimously, by the House of Representatives of the United States of America, That the thanks of this house be given to the honorable HENRY CLAY, Speaker thereof, for the dignity, ability, and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of that station.

The Speaker then rose, and addressed the House as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The House of Representatives has, on former occasions, honored me by a vote of its thanks. I then felt that the sole claim which I had to a testimony of the public approbation so distinguished, was the zeal with which I have ever sought to discharge the highly responsible duties of the chair; and I am now sensible that I am indebted to your belief of the continued exertion of that zeal for the fresh proof of our favorable sentiments towards me, in the resolution which you have just adopted.

If, gentlemen, the traveller parts with regret from those agreeable acquaintances which he casually makes, as he journeys on his way, how much more painful must be the separation of those who have co-operated many months in the anxious endeavour

to advance the prosperity of a common country; who have been animated by mutual sympathies; and who have become endeared to each other by an interchange of all the friendly offices incident to the freest social intercourse? Addressing you as I now do, *probably the last time from this place*, I confess I feel a degree of emotion which I am utterly unable to express. I shall carry with me into that retirement which is necessary to the performance of indispensable private duties, a grateful recollection of all your kindnesses; of the respectful and affectionate consideration of me, which you have always evinced; of the generous, and almost unlimited confidence which you have ever reposed in me; and of the tenderness with which you have treated even my errors. But, interesting as have been the relations in which I have stood, for many years, to this house, I have yet higher motives for continuing to behold it with the deepest solicitude. I shall regard it as the great depository of the most important powers of our excellent constitution; as the fairest and truest image of their deliberate will and wishes; and as that branch of the government where, if our beloved country shall unhappily be destined to add another to the long list of melancholy examples of the loss of public liberty, we shall witness its last struggles and its expiring throes.

Gentlemen, I beg you to carry with you my sincerest wishes for your individual happiness, and the prosperity of your respective families.

Vote taken in the Senate on Thursday on the postponement of the Tariff bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Elliot, Gaillard, Johnson of Louisiana, King of Alabama, Leake, Lloyd, Macon, Mellen, Morrill, Otis, Palmer, Pleasants, Smith, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Walker of Alabama, Walker of Georgia, Williams of Mississippi, Williams of Tennessee.—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Horsey, Hunter, Johnson of Kentucky, King of New York, Lanman, Logan, Lowrie, Noble, Parrott, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Tichenor, Trimble, Van Dyke, Wilson.—21.

So the bill was REJECTED.

A statement of the professions of the members of the present Congress, made out by a member.

#### IN SENATE.

Law- yers.	Physi- cians.	Planters & Farmers.	Mer- chants.	Mechan- ics.
33	9	9		1

#### IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

100	13	62	9	2
133	24	71	9	3

186 Representatives.

2 Delegates.

44 Senators.

232—whole number of members of Congress.

From New England and New-York in House of Representatives,—Lawyers

Whole number of Rep's from do.	68
Deduct Lawyers	40
Other professions	28

*A List of the Titles of all the Acts, Resolutions, and Treaties, approved and ratified at the first session of the sixteenth congress, which was begun and held in the city of Washington, on Monday the sixth day of December, 1819, and ended on the 15th day of May, 1820; with a brief abstract of the provisions of each law; together with the branch of the Legislature in which each act, &c. originated, with the date of approval.*

## ALABAMA.

1. Resolution declaring the admission of the state of Alabama into the Union. Senate. 14th December, 1819.

Alabama admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

## APPROPRIATIONS.

1. An act making a partial appropriation for the military service of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty. House. 14th January, 1820.

For subsistence, armories, and arrearages.

2. An act in addition to the "Act making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen. House. 14th January, 1820:

For pay and subsistence of officers and pay of seamen, provisions, medicines, hospital stores, repairs of vessels, contingent expenses; salaries of agents and surveyor under the act reserving public lands to supply timber for naval purposes.

3. An act making appropriations to supply the deficiency in the appropriations heretofore made for the completion of the repairs of the north and south wings of the Capitol, for finishing the President's house, and the erection of two new Executive offices. House. 10th February, 1820.

75,000 dollars for north and south wings; 13,174 dollars 66 cents for President's house; 11,015 dollars 71 cents for new Executive offices.

4. An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty. House. 17th March, 1820.

For pay and subsistence of officers, and pay of seamen; provisions, medicines, repairs of vessels, store rent, freight, enlistment of seamen, improvement of navy yards, docks, &c for shell and shot, pay and subsistence of marine corps, &c and for military stores.

5. An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty. House. 11th April, 1820.

This is the usual act for the support of the Civil List

6. An act making further appropriations for continuing the work upon the centre building of the Capitol, and other public buildings. House. 11th April, 1820

For the centre building 111,769 dollars, for painting inside the north and south wings, and alterations, 2,867 dollars; for graduating ground round the Capitol, &c 5,591 dollars; repairs, &c. in the President's house, 1,100 dollars; alterations and improvements in the Senate chamber, 2,400 dollars.

7. An act making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty. House. 14th April, 1820.

For pay of the Army, subsistence, bounties, and premiums, for recruits, &c. clothing, the medical and hospital department, quartermaster's department, contingencies of the army, forage for officers, fortifications, military academy at West Point, arrearages, cannon and shot, national armories, ordnance department, completion of arsenals, balances due certain states, invalid and revolutionary pensions, widows, and orphans, Indian department, Indian boundary lines, survey of water courses, survey, maps, and charts of the Ohio and Mississippi, and for the public road through the Creek nation.

8. An act to provide for the expense of surveying certain parts of the coast of North Carolina, and for other purposes. Senate. 15th May, 1820.

This act appropriates 3,000 dollars to defray the expenses of survey; and also appropriates the sums necessary under the act for the relief of persons who paid duties on goods imported into Castine, and an act for the relief of Walter Channing.

9. An act making appropriations for carrying into effect the treaties concluded with the Chippewa and Kickapoo nation of Indiana. House. 15th May 1820.

1,000 dollars, in silver, annually, forever, to the Chippewas; 2,000 dollars for other stipulations; 2,000 dollars annually, for ten years, to carry into effect the treaty with the Kickapoos.

10. An act to provide for repairing the roof of the General Post Office, and to procure an engine for the protection of said building. House. 15th May, 1820.

The roof to be repaired and slated, and a fire engine to be procured and kept. Not exceeding 6,020 dollars, appropriated out of the postage money.

11. An act in addition to the act, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty," and for other purposes. House. 17th May, 1820.

For additional compensation to members of Congress; rebuilding wharf and repairing ware-houses on Staten Island; and for graduating Capitol Square and planting trees.

## ARKANSAS.

1. An act relative to the Arkansas Territory. Senate. 21st April, 1820.

The act of the 4th of June, 1812, providing for the government of Missouri, as modified by the act of 29th April, 1816, in force in the territory of Arkansas, &c.

## ARMY.

1. An act further to regulate the Medical department of the Army. Senate. 8th May, 1820.

The Apothecary, and Assistant Apothecaries, General, to give bonds, with security.

## BOUNDARIES.

1. Resolution, giving the consent of Congress to a compact concluded between the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, for the settlement of their boundary line. House. 12th May, 1820.

Consent of Congress given to the compact made at Frankfort on the 2d Feb. 1820.

2. An act to provide for taking the fourth census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and for other purposes. House. 14th March, 1820.

This act is similar to the several acts heretofore passed, authorizing the 1st, 2d, and 3d census with additional provisions for discriminating in the case of slaves, and for the special enumeration of free colored persons, in classes, according to age. The act also provides for taking an account of manufacturing establishments and manufactures: The whole to be performed by the Marshals and their assistants, under the direction of the Secretary of State. Upon the completion of the Returns, 1,500 copies are to be printed for the use of Congress.

#### CLERKS.

1. An act supplementary to the act, entitled "an act to regulate and fix the compensation of the clerks in the different offices," passed the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. House. 14th January, 1820.

The Secretary of the Treasury may continue to employ nine additional clerks in the office of the third Auditor, and three additional clerks in the office of the second Comptroller, until 31st December, 1820.

2. An act to increase the number of clerks in the Department of War. House. 15th May, 1820.

The Secretary authorised to employ six additional clerks; and 6,000 dollars appropriated to pay them. The act in force for one year.

#### COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF

1. An act further to extend the Charter of the City of Washington. Senate. 28th February 1820.

The acts incorporating the inhabitants of Washington, continued until the 3d of March, 1821, unless sooner repealed. See below, 3.

2. An act to increase the allowance of the Judges of the Orphans' Court, in the counties of Washington and Alexandria. Senate. 1st May, 1820.

Each Judge allowed six dolls. for each day he attends

3. An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington. Senate 15th May, 1820.

This is a new act of incorporation, with a more extensive grant of powers to the corporation than formerly, for the improvement of the metropolis and the conservation of public morals. The principal alterations are the election of Mayor, for two years, by the people; the vesting the powers of a justice of the peace in each alderman; and a new division of the city into wards. The act provides for the sale of real property, the taxes on which have remained unpaid for two years. See private acts, 31.

#### COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

1. An act to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States. Senate. 10th February, 1820.

The Register of the Treasury, under direction of the Secretary, to prepare statistical accounts of the commerce of the United States; to be laid before Congress. These accounts are to comprehend goods exported and imported, and all navigation employed in foreign trade. The exports and imports, to and from each country, and their values, are to be stated, together with the country of the exported product or manufacture, and the respective values. The navigation is to be stated in such a way, as to exhibit, separately, the tonnage of vessels of the United States, and of foreign vessels, employed in the trade between the United States and each foreign country, and the amount of tonnage belonging to each foreign country engaged in such trade. To effect this purpose, manifests, &c. are to be delivered and verified accordingly: the

collectors, of the customs are to keep corresponding accounts, and make quarterly returns to the Register. The Secretary of the Treasury is to give directions and to prescribe rules and forms, which are not to be contrary to law. This act goes into operation on the 30th September, 1820.

2. An act designating the ports within which only foreign armed vessels shall be permitted to enter. House. 15th May, 1820.

After 1st July, 1820, foreign armed vessels cannot enter any harbor belonging to the United States excepting Portland, Boston, New London, New-York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Smithville, N. C. Charleston, and Mobile; unless forced in by distress, pursuit of an enemy, &c. The President may employ the land and naval forces, and militia, to enforce the provisions of this act, and to prevent foreign armed vessels loitering in waters of the United States not lying in the direct course to or from the ports appointed.

3. An act supplementary to an act, entitled "an act concerning navigation." Senate 15th May 1820.

The first section of this act closes the ports of the U. States after the 30th of September next, to British vessels coming from Lower Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, St. Johns, or Cape Breton, Bermuda, the Bahamas, and Cocos. &c. The 2d section requires bond from British vessels not to convey productions of the U. S. to the prohibited places. The 3d section prohibits the importation, after the 30th September next, from the interdicted places, of articles unless of the growth, &c. of the particular place.

#### CONGRESS.

1. An act for apportioning the Representatives in the seventeenth Congress, to be elected in the state of Massachusetts and Maine, and for other purposes. Senate. 7th April, 1820.

Massachusetts to choose only 13 Representatives in the 17th Congress, and Maine seven. In case of the vacation of the seat of a Representative in the 16th Congress, elected from Massachusetts, being an inhabitant of Maine, his successor is to be an inhabitant of Maine also.

2. An act fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress. House. 13th May 1820.

The next meeting of Congress to be on the second Monday of November, 1820.

#### CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

1. An act to continue in force "an act to protect the commerce of the United States and punish the crime of piracy," and also to make further provision for punishing the crime of piracy. Senate. 15th May, 1820.

1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, sections of act of 3d March, 1819, continued for two years, &c. Robbery on board a vessel, or upon the ship's company, on the high seas, or on tide water, declared piracy, and punishable with death. Landing from a piratical vessel, and committing robbery, declared piracy, and punishable with death. Citizens seizing negroes on foreign shores, for the slave trade, &c. adjudged pirates and to suffer death. Citizens on board foreign vessels, and any person on board American vessels, being concerned in detaining negroes, &c. not held to labor, &c. in the slave trade declared pirates, and to suffer death.

#### DOCUMENTS.

1. An act authorising the transmission of certain Documents free of postage. Senate. 14th December, 1819.

Members, delegates, secretary and clerk, may



transmit any document, printed by order, during the 15th Congress; to any post office.

2. Resolution for the further distribution of the Journal of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States. 19th January, 1820.

Members of Congress, President, heads of departments, judges, colleges, &c to be furnished with copies.

3. Resolution to authorize the publication of part of the Secret Journal of Congress, under the articles of Confederation. House 21st April, 1820.

1,000 copies of the Secret Journal, papers, and documents, heretofore considered confidential from 1783 to 1789, to be published, under the direction of the President.

4. Resolution for the distribution of certain copies of the Journal of the Convention which formed the Constitution. House. 8th May, 1820.

A copy to be sent to each member of the Convention now alive.

#### DUTIES.

1. An act to remit the duties on a statue of George Washington. Senate. 24th February, 1820.

Duties on a statue of George Washington remitted in North Carolina.

2. An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels. House 15th May, 1820.

After the 1st of July, 1820, the tonnage on French vessels to be 18 dollars per ton.

#### DUTIES, COLLECTION OF.

1. An act to continue in force the act passed on the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,' passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine," and for other purposes. Senate. 18th April, 1820.

The act of the 20th April, 1818, continued in force until 4th March, 1823. Twenty days from the date of clearance allowed for completing entry, &c. in cases of drawback; but the exporter must comply with every other particular of established regulations.

#### INDIANS.

1. An act to continue in force for a further time the act entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes." House. 4th March, 1820.

The act of the 2d of March, 1811, establishing trading houses with Indian tribes, continued until 2d March, 1821.

#### JUDICIARY.

1. An act to alter the terms of the Court of the Western District of Virginia. House. 10th February, 1820.

The sessions of the court to be hereafter holden, at Wythe court house, on the first Mondays of May and October; at Lewisburg, on the second Mondays of May and October; and at Clarksburg, on the fourth Mondays of May and October.

2. An act altering the place of holding the Circuit and District Court in the District of Ohio. House. 4th March, 1820.

The Circuit Court to be held at Columbus on the first, and the District Court to be held at the same place on the second, Mondays of September and January.

3. An act establishing a Circuit Court within and for the District of Maine. Senate. 30th March, 1820.

Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire,

and Maine, to be the first circuit. The courts annually in Maine—at Portland, on the 8th of May; and at Wiscasset, on the 8th of October. The court may be held by one judge, when the other is unable to attend. The Circuit Court powers of the District of Maine are repealed. The Circuit Court of Maine may decide upon actions originated in the District Court, and causes depending in the Circuit Court of Massachusetts may be transferred.

4. An act to establish a District Court in the state of Alabama. Senate. 21st April, 1820.

The laws of the United States extended to Alabama, which is to be a district, with a district court, of one judge; for stated sessions annually, at Mobile and Cahawba, beginning at the first on the 1st Monday of April, 1821. Causes, &c in the territorial general court transferred to the district court. Compensation of the judge 1500 dollars per annum, besides fees; and a marshal, with 250 dollars per annum, besides fees.

5. An act to alter the times of the session of the Circuit and District Courts in the District of Columbia. House. 11th May, 1820.

Circuit Courts to be held, for Washington county, on the first Monday in October and second Monday in April; and for Alexandria, on the first Mondays in November and May. The district court to be held on the first Mondays of December and June.

6. An act for altering the times for holding the court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Senate. 15th May, 1820.

To be held on the first Monday in May and second Monday in October. Appeals and writs of error to lie from the district court, when acting as a circuit court, to the supreme court. 200 dollars to the attorney and marshal of the western district of Pennsylvania, and the same to those of the northern district of New-York; to commence 20th April, 1821.

7. An act to continue in force the act, entitled "an act to provide for reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court," approved the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen. Senate. 15th May, 1820.

8. An act to provide for building an addition to the custom house now erecting in the city of New Orleans, for the use of the District Court of the U. States for the state of Louisiana. Senate. 15th May, 1820.

To contain rooms suitable for the use of the court. As soon as the building is completed, the present court house and lot to be sold.

#### LANDS.

1. An act to authorize the President of the United States to appoint a receiver of the public moneys and register of the land office for the district of Lawrence county, in the Arkansas territory. House—17th March, 1820.

The President to appoint a receiver and register for Lawrence county; and persons having claim to preemption in the district, to make it known to the register six weeks before issuing patents to soldiers of the late army.

2. An act further to suspend, for a limited time, the sale or forfeiture of lands, for failure in completing the payment thereon. Senate—30th March, 1820.

Forfeiture of lands for non-payment suspended till 31st March, 1821. The benefit limited to purchasers within 640 acres.

3 An act making further provision for the sale of the public lands. Senate—24th April, 1820

Public sales of lands in half-quarter sections, after 1st July, 1820. At private sale, in entire, half-quarter, or half-quarter sections, &c. Fractional sections, less than 160 acres, to be sold entire; with exception where special provision has been made for the sale of land in town lots. No credit on sales of public lands after 1st July, 1820, and complete payment must be made on the day of purchase. Purchasers at private sale must produce a receipt for the money before entry. The highest bidder at public sale failing to pay, the tract is to be again offered, and the failing bidder is rendered incapable of purchasing at such sales. After the 1st of July, 1820, the minimum price of lands to be one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Lands forfeited for non-payment to be offered at public, before private, sale. Public sales to be kept open two weeks. In case of different applications at private sale, preference is to be given to the highest bidder

4 An act to establish additional land offices in the states of Alabama and Illinois. Senate—11th May, 1820

Districts and land offices established at Tuscaloosa and Conecuh courthouse. Part of Shawnee-town district to form a separate district, with a land office at Vandalia. Another land district in Illinois, with a land office at Palestine. Registers and receivers to be appointed to these offices, with compensation, &c. as in other cases

5 An act to revive the powers of the commissioners for ascertaining and deciding on claims to land in the district of Detroit, and for settling the claims to land at Green Bay and Prairie des Chiens, in the territory of Michigan. House—11 May, 1820

The powers of the commissioners for deciding on claims to lands in the district of Detroit, under the act of the 22d of April, 1812, revived. The commissioners are to examine and decide on claims filed, to employ an agent capable of translating the French language, for ascertaining titles at Green Bay and Prairie des Chiens; to make report to the Secretary of the Treasury, &c. 500 dollars for each commissioner and agent, with fees to the agent and register

6 An act for the relief of certain settlers in the state of Illinois, who reside within the Vincennes land district. House—11th May, 1820

Persons who would have been entitled to right of preemption under the act of 5th February, 1813, had that act been so construed as to embrace those within the Vincennes district, &c. are to be entitled to certificates for the excess paid above two dollars per acre, &c. which certificate is made receivable in payment of debt to the United States for land. And persons who would have been entitled, &c. but who were not purchasers, are allowed until the 1st Sept 1820, to prove they would have been entitled; and the register, on being satisfied, is to grant a certificate, upon which every person is allowed to enter a quarter section at the minimum price

7 An act supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land claims in the state of Louisiana. Senate—11th May, 1820

Claims for lands in the eastern district of Louisiana, described in the report of 20th November 1816 confirmed. Persons claiming lands west of the Mississippi, founded upon Spanish grants, &c. whose claims have not been heretofore filed, may,

from 1st July till 31st December, 1820, deliver notices and evidences of claims, and persons neglecting forfeit their rights. Persons claiming lands under Spanish grants, &c. according to former laws, whose claims have not been confirmed, allowed till 31st December, 1820, to deliver additional written evidence, &c. and the rights of persons neglecting are barred. No claim is to be recommended for more than a league square. The 5th section of the act of 3d March, 1811, concerning land claims in Louisiana, is revived and continued until 11th May, 1821. The registers are to receive 600 dollars additional

8 An act extending the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes, in certain cases. House—11th May, 1820

The time allowed for redemption under the acts of 9th Jan 1815, and 5th March, 1816, extended three years: the extension is limited to the 1st June, 1821; and interest must be paid. Equitable and reversionary interests may be redeemed. In case of the death or removal of collector, &c. the district judge, on petition, is to direct the marshal to make a deed of conveyance for lands sold for non payment of direct tax

9 An act authorizing the sale of thirteen sections of land, lying within the land district of Canton, in the state of Ohio. House—11th May, 1820

13 sections, reserved by an act of 3d March, 1807, and subsequently ceded by the Delaware tribe of Indians, to be offered for sale at Wooster, &c.

10 An act to annex certain lands within the territory of Michigan to the district of Detroit. House—11th May, 1820

Public lands, to which the Indian title was extinguished by the treaty of Saguna, of 25th Sept. 1819, attached to the district of Detroit; and lands not reserved or appropriated, to be surveyed and offered for sale

11 An act for the relief of persons holding confirmed unlocated claims for lands in the state of Illinois. House—15th May, 1820

Persons holding claims, within the tract reserved by the 3d section of the act of 16th April, 1814, allowed until 1st November, 1820, to register them; and the claims to be received in payment for public lands within the reserved tract, &c.

12 An act to authorize the Governor of Illinois to obtain certain abstracts of lands from certain public offices. House—16th May, 1820

The register at Vincennes to furnish the Governor of Illinois with a complete abstract of lands purchased at that office, which lie in Illinois. The expence to be defrayed by that state. The Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a complete abstract of military bounty lands patented to soldiers of the late army within that state, on application of the Governor

13 An act granting to the state of Ohio the right of pre-emption to certain quarter sections of land. Senate—15th May, 1820

The right of pre-emption to one quarter section granted to Ohio, at the minimum price, near the centre of each county, in the purchase under the treaty of St. Mary's of 20th Sept. 1818, for a seat of justice, which must be fixed on the lands selected. After deducting the sums paid by the state, the proceeds are to go to the erection of public buildings

#### LAWS:

1 An act to authorize the Secretary of State to cause the laws of the Michigan territory to be print-

ed and distributed, and for other purposes: Ho se—24th April, 1820.

The laws of Michigan in force, to be printed under the direction of the Secretary of State; the expence not to exceed 1250 dollars. Fifteen sets of the laws of the United States to be transmitted to Michigan, to be distributed as the local government may direct.

2 An act to amend the act, entitled "An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes. House—11th May, 1820.

Orders, resolutions, and laws, except those of a private nature, to be published in one newspaper in the district of Columbia, and not exceeding three in each state and territory. Treaties to be published in like manner, except Indian treaties, which are to be published in only one paper, in the state to which they relate. The 1st section of act of 20th April, 1818, is repealed; but the repeal is not to prevent the payment of compensation due.

#### LIGHT HOUSES.

1 An act to authorise the erection of a light house on one of the Isles of Shoals, near Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Senate—15th May, 1820.

Besides the light house designated in the title, this act provides for other light houses, buoys, light vessels, piers, and bells, in other situations, and makes appropriations of money for them.

#### LOAN.

1 An act to authorize the President of the United States to borrow a sum not exceeding three millions of dollars. House—15th May, 1820.

The President empowered to borrow not exceeding 3 000,000 dollars, at five per cent. reimbursable at any time after 1st January, 1822; or at six per cent. reimbursable at the pleasure of the United States. The bank of the United States may lend the money; or the Secretary of the treasury may cause certificates of stock to be constituted and sold. An agent may be appointed to procure subscriptions or sell the stock. 4000 dollars are appropriated for the expenses of the loan; for the repayment of the principal and interest of which the surplus of the annual appropriation of 10 millions of dollars is pledged.

#### MAINE.

1 An act for the admission of the state of Maine into the Union. House—3d March, 1820.

Maine, with the consent of the legislature of Massachusetts, admitted into the Union from the 15th of March, 1820. See Congress, 1.

#### MILITIA.

1 An act to establish an uniform mode of discipline and field exercise for the militia of the United States. House—12th May, 1820.

The system of discipline and field exercise observed by the regular army, to be observed by the militia, and Baron Steuben's rules and discipline repealed.

#### MISSOURI.

1 An act to authorize the people of the Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories. House—6th March, 1820.

This act, in general, contains the same provisions as preceding acts in like cases. The election of Representatives to form a convention is to take place in May, and the convention is to meet at St. Louis on the second Monday of June, 1820. The state is to be entitled to one Representative in

Congress until the 4th census; and there is the usual reservation of land for schools, for a seminary of learning, and for a seat of government. The 8th section of this act forever prohibits slavery and involuntary servitude, in the territory ceded by France under the name of Louisiana, north 36 degrees 30' minutes north latitude, except that part included within the State of Missouri, unless in the punishment of crimes; but fugitives may be reclaimed.

#### NAVY.

1 An act authorizing the building of a certain number of small vessels of war. Senate—15th May 1820.

Not exceeding five, of not exceeding 12 guns each, at the discretion of the President. 60,000 dollars appropriated for the object.

2. An act to amend an act, "making reservation of certain public lands for naval purposes," passed the 1st March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen. House—15th May 1820.

The Secretary of the navy no longer to appoint agents and surveyor. The duties to be performed by such surveyors of public lands as the President may designate.

3 An act to amend the act, entitled "an act to amend the act authorising the employment of an additional naval force." House—15th May, 1820.

Enlistment of able seamen, ordinary seamen, and boys, authorized during the continuance of the service or cruise; but not to exceed three years.

#### OFFICE, LIMITATION OF THE TERM OF

1 An act to limit the term of office of certain officers therein named, and for other purposes. Senate—15th May 1820.

District attorneys, collectors of the customs, naval officers, surveyors of the customs, navy agents, receivers of public moneys for lands, registers of the land offices, the paymasters, apothecary and assistant apothecaries general, and commissary general of purchases, these are to be appointed for four years removeable at pleasure. The commissions of officers now in service are to cease as follows: if dated before 30th Sept. 1814, at their dates ensuing 30 Sept. 1820; if after 30th Sept. 1814, and before 1st Oct. 1816, at their dates ensuing 30th Sept. 1821. All others, four years from their dates. The President is authorized to regulate and increase the sums in bonds required from officers, from time to time: And the commissions of officers employed in collecting revenue, are to be made out and recorded at the Treasury Department.

#### PENSIONERS.

1 An act in addition to an act, entitled "an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war," passed the eighteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. House. 1st May, 1820.

No person is to receive a pension after payment of that due on 4th March, 1820, unless he exhibits a schedule of his whole estate and income, clothing and bedding excepted, and takes an oath. A certified copy of the schedule and oath, and opinion of the court, must be delivered to the Secretary of War; but in case of insanity or incapacity, the schedule may be received by the court without oath. The original schedule must be filed in the office of the clerk of the court; and persons swearing falsely are to suffer as for wilful and corrupt perjury. The Secretary of War may strike from the pension list the names of persons who, in his opinion, are not in indigent circumstances, &c. And persons

who relinquished pensions to avail themselves of the act of 18th March 1818, and stricken from the list in virtue of the third section of this act are restored to pensions relinquished.

2 An act to revive and continue in force an act entitled "an act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary war," and for other purposes. House—15th May, 1820.

The act of the 10th April, 1806, revived and continue in force for one year. Pensions to commence at the time of completing the testimony of claims to them. Agents for paying invalid pensions, to give bonds, &c.

#### POST OFFICE.

1 An act in addition to an act, entitled "an act regulating the Post Office Establishment." Senate—13th March, 1820.

The President of the Senate pro tempore, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, entitled to frank as the Vice President of the United States.

#### POST ROADS.

1 An act to alter and establish certain post roads. House—13th May, 1820.

This is an act, such as is usually passed every year, discontinuing and establishing post roads.

#### PRIVATE ACTS.

1 An act for the relief of the legal representative of Philip Barbour, deceased. House—14th January 1820.

Upon the legal representative's filing a release the commissioner of the General Land Office is to issue to him a certificate of the amount of the value of 1,500 acres of land, patented in 1770 to Philip Barbour, by the government of West Florida; which certificate is to be receivable for public lands on sale.

2. An act allowing Sarah Allen the bounty land and pay which would have been due to her son, Samuel Drew, had he lived, for his services as a private in the late war. House—19th January, 1820.

Warrant for bounty land, and money, due to Samuel Drew, a soldier, to be issued and paid to Sarah Allen.

3 An act for the relief of Mathew Barrow. Senate—28th January 1820.

369 dolls. 19 cents to be paid to him; expended in defending a prosecution for property impressed by him.

4 An act for the relief of James Hughes. House—28th January, 1820.

Secretary of the Treasury to issue a certificate for 400 dolls to him, &c. receivable in payment for public land.

5 An act for the relief of the heirs of Anthony Burk. House—18th February, 1820.

They are authorized to enter, within 12 months, in the land district of Chillicothe, two quarter sections, without payment.

6 An act for the relief of Denton, Little, & Co. and of Harman Hendrick, of N. York. House—18th February, 1820.

271 dolls. 7 cents to be refunded to the former, and, 5.725 dolls 61 cents to the latter; being a return of duties paid on articles not liable to duty.

7 An act for the relief of William McDonald, administrator of James McDonald deceased, late captain in the army of the U. States. House—28th February, 1820.

Further allowance for bounties and premiums, in the settlement of accounts of capt J. McDonald but not to exceed the amount charged to him.

8 An act confirming Anothly Cavalier and Peter Pe-tit in their claim to a tract of land. House—28th February, 1820.

Their claim to Apple Island, in the Mississippi river, confirmed; but the claims of others are not to be affected.

9 An act for the relief of Ether Shipley, administrator of Thomas Buckminster, late lieutenant in the thirty third regiment of United States Infantry. House—28th February, 1820.

The accounts of T. Buckminster to be settled on principles of justice and equity; but the sum allowed is not to exceed the amount charged to him.

10 An act for the relief of Mary Cassin, widow and administratrix of Patrick Cassin, deceased. Senate—5th April, 1820.

Her claim to be settled, for moneys advanced by her husband to soldiers in the army: She to give a bond of indemnity to the Comptroller of the Treasury.

11 An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Nicholas Vreeland, deceased. Senate 5th April, 1820.

Their claim to be audited and settled, on account of a certificate for \$245 and 66 90ths: the surviving executors to deliver a bond of indemnity to the Comptroller of the Treasury.

12 An act for the relief of John A. Dix. Senate—5th April, 1820.

The Secretary of War to pay him 112 dolls. in full for extra services as adjutant, &c.

13 An act for the relief of the legal representative of John O'Connor deceased. Senate—5th April 1820.

Confirmed in their title to a tract of land on Buffalo Creek, in Mississippi; but the claims of others not to be affected.

14 An act for the relief of Robert Swartwout, Senate—5th April, 1820.

To be allowed such sum as may appear equitable and just for loss on sale of Treasury notes.

15 An act for the relief of John Harding, Giles Harding, John Shute, and John Nichols. Senate—15th April, 1820.

To be allowed not exceeding 900 dollars, for fifteen boats detained at Baton Rouge by gen. Thomas in 1815.

16 An act for the relief of Jennings O'Bannon. Senate—5th April 1820.

His account of expenses incurred in a suit erroneously instituted against him in behalf of the United States, to be settled, and the sum found due to be paid.

17 An act authorizing the Secretary of State to issue letters patent to Richard Wilcox. Senate—5th April, 1820.

Letters patent to issue to him for a rotary portable oven, and for inventions in the process of dis-ullation.

18 An act for the relief of Anthony S. Delisle, Edward B. Dudley, and John M. Van Cleef. Senate—7th April, 1820.

Forfeiture of the brig Sally, for the importation of persons of color from Martinique, remitted so far as the United States are interested.

19 An act authorizing payment to be made for certain Muskets impressed into the service of the United States. Senate—7th April, 1820.

228 dollars to be paid to David Henley, agent of E. Fox, for 19 muskets impressed D. Henley to give security to idemnify, &c.

20 An act for the relief of Walter Channing. Senate—11th April, 1820.



Moneys paid into the Treasury, as duties upon salt petre, imported in 1803, to be repaid to him.

21 An act for the relief of certain persons who have paid duties on certain goods imported into Castine. Senate—11th April, 1820.

The Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be repaid to the persons named, sums paid for duties on goods imported into Castine while in possession of the British forces, the goods not being liable to duty, and the British having levied duties upon their importation. The claimants must have been residents of Castine or Bucksport, &c.

22 An act for the relief of certain sufferers by fire, at Savannah, in Georgia. House—11th April, 1820.

Credit for duties on merchandize destroyed by fire at Savannah, prolonged for four years. Bonds to be renewed to the satisfaction of the Collector.

23 An act for the relief of Elizabeth Braden. House—24th April, 1820.

A warrant for bounty land due to George Braden to be issued in the name of Elizabeth Braden.

24 An act for the relief of John Steele. House 1st May, 1820.

Not exceeding 3 500 dollars appropriated, for discharging a judgment against John Steele, for refusing a clearance to the brig *Los Dos Amigos*.

25 An act for confirming the proceedings of the inhabitants of the village of Cahokia, in the state of Illinois, in laying out a town on the commons of said village. Senate—1st May, 1820.

Proceedings of the inhabitants of Cahokia, in laying out Illinois City and distributing lots, confirmed: and J. B. Thomas and others authorized to convey the lots distributed, by deed, in fee-simple.

26 An act for the relief of John B. Reigaler. House—2d May, 1820.

Authorizing him to locate a quarter section of land in the Marietta district, &c.

27 An act for the relief of Fielding Jones. House—2d May 1820.

Eighty dollars to be paid to him for a horse impressed.

28 An act for the benefit of Christopher Miller. House—2d May, 1820.

Authorizing him to enter 460 acres of land, without payment, at any land office north-west of the river Ohio.

29 An act for the relief of Capt. Stanton Sholes. House—2d May, 1820.

His account to be settled by the officers of the Treasury on principles of equity.

30 An act for the relief of Joseph M. Skinner, administrator of George Skinner, deceased. House—4th May, 1820.

To be paid 75 dollars for a wagon and other property, impressed for the use of the U. S.

31 An act concerning the Banks of the District of Columbia. House—4th May 1820.

The charters of the Banks in the District paying specie, and as long as they pay specie, continued until 1st June, 1822; and the charter of the Bank of Columbia limited to that period. A majority in interest of stockholders to file declarations of acceptance in the Secretary of the Treasury's office.

32 An act for the relief of James Merrill. House 4th May, 1820.

Placing him on the list of navy pensioners. To take effect from 23d October, 1819.

33 An act for the relief of the heirs and representatives of Isaac Melchoir, deceased. House—4th May, 1820.

A bond given by L. Jacoby, H. Sheaff, and Mary Hassenclaver, in the case of lost or mislaid certificates issued in favor of the Baron d'Utrick, to be cancelled.

34 An act for the relief of Jacob Konkopot, and others, of the nation of Stockbridge Indians; residing in the state of New York. House—4th May, 1820.

The Secretary of War to settle their claim on principles of justice and equity, upon satisfactory proof as to actual service during the last war.

35 An act for the relief of William Coffin and others. House—4th May, 1820.

The Secretary of the Treasury to allow drawback on whale and sea-elephant oil, imported in the brig Boniff and exported; provided the requisites of the law concerning drawbacks have been complied with.

36 An act for the relief of John Law and Jonathan Elliot, citizens of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia. House—4th May, 1820.

Allowed until 30th July, 1821, to comply with Building Regulations.

37 An act for the relief of Elkanah Finney and others. House—7th May, 1820.

The collector of Plymouth to pay them the amount of allowance under act of 29th July, 1813, as if the fishing vessel Juna had returned into port.

38 An act for the relief of Joseph Bruce. House—8th May, 1820.

65 dollars to be paid him, for a horse lost in the public service.

39 An act for the relief of Daniel Converse and George Miller. House—8th May, 1820.

140 dollars to be paid to D. Converse, for two horses, and 35 dollars to G. Miller, for one horse.

40 An act for the relief of the widow of John Heaps, deceased. House—8th May, 1820.

500 dollars, in 10 semi-annual payments, to be paid to the widow of John Heaps, mail-carrier, who was murdered; out of money arising from postage; and the first payment to be made on the 1st of June, 1820.

41 An act for the relief of Thomas C. Withers. House—8th May, 1820.

370 dollars to be paid to him for four horses, a wagon, and gear, impressed, &c. deducting any amount previously received by claimant.

42 An act for the relief of John H. Piatt. Senate—8th May, 1820.

His accounts to be settled on just and equitable principles, with due consideration of the assurances and decisions of the war department; but the sum allowed not to exceed the amount claimed by the U. States in suits, &c.

43 An act for the relief of John McGrew, Richard Cravat, Hardy Perry, and Beley Cheney. House—8th May, 1820.

Confirmed in their claims to land in Alabama, founded on Spanish warrants, &c.

44 An act for the relief of Beck and Harvey. House—8th May, 1820.

3,376 dollars 9 cents, to be refunded to them; paid on the importation of articles not liable to duties.

45 An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Henry Willis. House—8th May, 1820.

Authorizing them to enter 1,300 arpens of land, in Mississippi or Alabama.

46 An act for the relief of Stephen Baxter, late paymaster of the third regiment of New York volunteers. House—8th May, 1820.

His accounts to be settled on principles of justice and equity; but the allowance not to exceed the amount advanced by the government

47 An act for the relief of Charles S. Jones and Richard Buckner, jun. administrators of William Jones. House—8th May, 1820

Released from liability for 747 dollars 45 cents, for stamps lost, &c.

48 An act for the relief of Daniel Bickley and Catharine Clark, administratrix of John Clark deceased. House—8th May, 1820

2,250 dollars paid to them, being the amount of a bill of exchange drawn by the Minister of the United States in France, in favor of Bickley and Clark

49 An act for the benefit of the Columbian Institute, established for the promotion of arts and sciences in the city of Washington. House—8th May, 1820

The use of not exceeding five acres of ground granted, during the pleasure of Congress, to the Columbian Institute, to be located under the direction of the President. The use to cease, and the right to revert, if the Institute should be dissolved, or not employ the ground for the purposes

50 An act for the relief of John D. Carter. House—8th May, 1820

5 987 dollars 90 cents to be paid to him, being the amount of the U. S. portion of prize goods captured in the Mandarin, &c.

51 An act for the relief of the heirs of Abijah Hunt and William Gordon Forman. House—8th May, 1820

Confirming them in their claims to 1,500 arpens of land, near Cole's creek, in Mississippi; but the claims of others not to be affected

52 An act for the relief of General James Wilkinson. House—11th May, 1820

The amount of a judgment obtained against him by General John Adair, for false imprisonment, to be discharged; and not exceeding 3,000 dollars appropriated for the purpose

53 An act for the relief of Martha Flood. House—11th May, 1820

122 dollars 4 cents to be paid to her; duty paid on a boiler not liable

54 An act for the relief of Angus O. Frazer and others. House—11th May, 1820

Angus O. Frazer and others, officers of the revenue cutter Louisiana, to be paid 5,239 dollars 62 cents, the half of the U. S. moiety of the British vessel Ardent, seized, &c.

55 An act for the relief of Samuel B. Beall. House—11th May, 1820

The amount of two final settlement certificates, which were lost, to be paid to him, with interest; he giving bond.

56 An act giving the right of pre-emption to James Shields. House—13th May, 1820.

Entitled to preference in the purchase of a fractional section in the Jeffersonville district, at the price, &c provided by law.

57 An act for the relief of Susannah Stewart. House—13th May, 1820.

The Secretary of State authorised to deliver certain papers to her, on surrender of certificate that they were deposited in his office.

58 An act for the relief of James Leander Cathcart. Senate—15th May, 1820.

His account to be settled, and various allowances to be made to him for public services, in relation to the agency of Algiers.

59 An act authorizing the settlement of the accounts between the United States and Richard O'Brien, late American Consul at Algiers

His accounts to be liquidated and settled under direction of the Secretary of State; but no allowance of any interest in the cargo of the polacre Vickleage

60 An act for the relief of Thomas Leiper. Senate—15th May, 1820

The specie value of certain outstanding Loan Office certificates to be paid to him; he first giving bond

61 An act for the relief of the inhabitants of the village of Peoria, in the state of Illinois. Senate—15th May, 1820

Persons claiming village lots to deliver notices to the Register of Edwardsville district, &c. to be reported to the Secretary of the Treasury and laid before Congress. Twenty-five cents to the Register for each claim

62 An act for the relief of Richard Smyth. Senate—15th May, 1820

To be credited with amount of moneys of which he was robbed.

63 An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Trench Francis, deceased. Senate—15th May, 1820

His accounts to be settled; but no greater allowance than the sum standing to his debit

64 An act for the relief of Joshua Newsom, Peter Crook, and James Rabb. Senate—15th May, 1820

Their claims for horses impressed into the public service during the Seminole war, to be settled.

65 An act for the relief of Thomas Hunter. Senate—15th May, 1820

66 An act to authorise the Secretary of State to issue letters patent to Henry Burden. House—15th May, 1820

Letters patent to be issued to him for his improvement in the construction of a plough, as if he had resided two years in the United States

67 An act for the relief of Richard S. Hackley. House—15th May, 1820

6,213 dollars 74 cents to be paid him, being for expenses incurred by the detention of the ship Vigilant, under orders from the minister of the U. S. at Madrid

68 An act for the relief of Ambrose Vasse. House—15th May, 1820

13,378 dollars 63 cents to be paid to him, awarded for the cargo of the ship Olive Branch, under the 7th article of the British treaty of 20th Nov. 1794—if there is as much money remaining of the fund

69 An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Conrad Laub, deceased. House—15th May, 1820

The person authorized to transact the business of the late supervisor of the revenue in the district of Pennsylvania, is to revise the accounts of Conrad Laub, and to audit and settle them. If the administrator is dissatisfied, he may appeal, &c.

#### ROADS.

1 An act to authorise the appointment of commissioners to lay out the road therein mentioned. 15th May, 1820

The President to appoint three persons, not citizens of Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois, to examine the country, and to lay out a road from Wheeling to some point on the left bank of the Mississippi, between St. Louis and the mouth of the Illinois. Senate—15th May, 1820

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veyors, &c. are provided for; and the commissioners are to report to the President. 10,000 dollars are appropriated to defray the expense.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

1 An act in addition to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments. House—1st May, 1820.

Unexpended moneys, when the object of appropriation has been effected, are to be carried to the surplus fund; and balances of moneys drawn, after the object has been effected, are to be repaid to the treasury. The Secretaries of War and Navy are to lay before Congress, annually, a statement of appropriations of the preceding year, shewing the amount, balance, &c. and the Secretaries are to estimate the probable demands, and the balances are to be deducted from the estimates for the current year. Unexpended moneys in the hands of the Treasurer, as agent of the War and Navy Departments, for more than two years, to be carried to the surplus fund; but no transfer to surplus fund till the expiration of the time limited for the completion of the object. Appropriations for the service of one year, are not to be transferred to another branch of expenditure in a different year, under act of 3d March, 1809. No appropriations in the hands of the treasurer, as agent, to be subject to transfer under the act of 3d March, 1809: but appropriations in the military department, for subsistence, forage, and medical and hospital, and quarter master's department, may be applied from the one to the other of these objects; and in the naval department, appropriations for provisions, for medicine and hospital stores, repairs of vessels, and clothing, may be applied to either of those objects, by direction of the President. No contracts are to be made by the Secretaries of Departments, except under authority of a law, or an adequate appropriation; and except contracts for subsistence, clothing, and quarter master's department. No land is to be purchased for the United States, unless in virtue of a law. The Secretary of the Treasury is to annex to the annual estimates a statement of appropriations for the service of the year by former acts, and of sums in the Treasury. The 9th section of this act repeals the 2d section of the appropriation act for military arrearages, of the 16th February, 1818.

2 An act providing for the better organization of the Treasury Department. Senate—15th May, 1820.

This act authorizes the designation of an officer of the Treasury, by the President, who is to act as agent on behalf of the United States, for enforcing payment of moneys due. For this purpose he may proceed by warrant of distress against principles and sureties. Persons who consider themselves aggrieved, may apply to a district judge and obtain an injunction, first giving bonds. Clerks of courts are to furnish the agent with lists of judgments and decrees in suits to which the United States are parties.

#### TREATIES, INDIAN.

1 Between the United States and the Chippewa nation of Indians, concluded at Saganaw, on the 24th of September, 1819. Ratified 25th March, 1820.

2 Between the United States and the tribe of Kickapoo Indians of Vermilion, concluded on the 30th of August, 1819. Ratified 10th May, 1820.

## Speech of Mr. Lowndes, ON THE TARIFF BILL.

*Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, April 24, 1820.*

Mr. LOWNDES said, that, after the view which had been taken of the question before the House by his friends who had already spoken; he should not attempt a systematic exposition of the grounds of his vote; because, in doing so, he would be obliged to employ arguments which they had stated more clearly and strongly than he could do. On this account, his observations must be very desultory.

The question was not whether manufactures were useful. A good deal of trouble had been taken to prove what nobody denied; Nor was it even the question, whether it was the policy of the government to encourage them by duties upon foreign importations. His friends had shewn, by arguments which had not been answered, that that employment of industry which afforded the most profit to the individual would ordinarily conduce most to the wealth of the state, and that the duties or prohibitions which should direct any portion of the labor of the country to a business which it could not otherwise engage in, would usually be found to substitute a less profitable employment for one which was more so. If they were right, the present bill, which proposed a large additional encouragement to particular branches of industry, must be entirely indefensible; but, if there were a doubt as to the correctness of opinions, (which they held in common with every political economist, to whose work time had given its sanction,) this doubt was enough to dissuade the House from further interference on a subject on which they had, perhaps, already gone too far. While his principal object would be to shew that the encouragement already afforded was as great as could reasonably be granted, he wished, before he engaged in an inquiry into the degree of encouragement, to advert to some general principles which he supposed to be involved in the discussion.

The gentleman from Delaware, (Mr. McLane,) whose argument he had heard with as much attention and pleasure as any of those who most fully concurred in his opinions, had proposed no partial or sectional objects. He wished to encourage the industry of the nation to raise the value of labor and capital employed in every pursuit. This was very patriotic but very impracticable. We are not magicians or alchemists. We can do no more than to produce a change in the distribution of labor among the different employments of life, and if we increase the profits of any branch of industry by our legislation, it must be by taking from one class what we give to the other. Perhaps the general good might be promoted by such an act, (he was not now entering into this question.) Perhaps the class at whose expense the interests of another class were to be promoted might ultimately be indemnified for a temporary sacrifice; but the expectation must be utterly illusory that a bounty could be given to any branch of industry, without at least a temporary sacrifice by some other.

It was plain that the defence of the bill before the house implied that the industry employed in manufactures at home should be more encouraged by the government than that which was engaged in procuring for us the produce of foreign countries

in exchange for the labor of produce for our own. The first was called the home industry, and the phrase had no small influence in the discussion. In purchasing commodities imported from abroad we were supposed to encourage principally the industry of a foreign state. Plausible as this view might appear, he thought that even a slight examination of the subject would shew that manufactures and commerce might be equally productive, and might equally encourage "home industry."

Between the results of commercial and manufacturing industry the difference is not as great as has been represented. In manufactures a material of inferior value receives a change in its form which adds greatly to its utility. The fabrication which is completed in our country affords a profit which is equal to the difference in value between the raw material and the manufactured article after deducting the expence of manufacture. In commerce a material of inferior value is carried abroad and converted into an article (or exchanged for one) which to us is much more valuable. The conversion affords us, as in the first case, a profit which is equal to the difference in value between the original article and the exchanged product, after deducting the exchange. If a thousand people in a corner of our country make among them all the provisions which they consume, and, in addition to these, furnish, by their industry, one hundred thousand dollars worth of broad cloth—it does not appear that they add more to the wealth of the state than the same number of people would do, distributed among the employments of merchants, sailors, and farmers—who, after supporting themselves, should exchange the surplus productions of a part of them (enhanced in value by the industry of the other part which transports and exchanges them) for the same amount of one hundred thousand dollars in broadcloth—the same value of the same article. If by high duties or by positive laws, we could force these merchants and seamen to stay at home, and their capital and industry should produce as before the \$100,000 worth of broad cloth, the article, although fabricated in the country, would not more be the result of American industry (for the purpose of this argument) than if it had been obtained by the other process of maritime adventure. It is quite natural to consider a foreign manufacture as entirely the product, and its purchase as the encouragement of foreign industry. But how did we get it? Whatever may be the amount of foreign fabrics which are spread over our country, if it be the industry of Europe which produces, it is the industry of America which acquires them.

The industry employed in commerce, then is American industry, and the acquisition even of foreign fabrics is the result of American industry and its encouragement. He should have an opportunity of illustrating this view when he came to a treat of a branch of trade which the bill before the house prescribed—he meant the East India trade. He could, for the present, observe only that the importation of foreign fabrics acquired by American industry, if they were furnished at a lower price than our manufacturers could afford to sell at, produced the same loss and the same benefit as the introduction of any new machinery, or of any simpler process which should lessen the expence of fabrication. In employing the saw-mill or the spinning jenny, we acted upon the same principle of getting what we wanted as cheap as we could, and we produced the same distress in throwing out of employment the persons whose ruder industry could not stand

this new competition. There was one admission, however, which he frankly made—the effect upon home industry was the same of improved machinery of foreign trade—but the trade which benefitted ourselves benefitted also the country whose wants we supplied or whose products we consumed. Let this objection have whatever weight it was entitled to. Its principle was not so much anti-commercial as anti-social.

In encouraging, then, the manufactures of the country by duties upon importation, his friend from Delaware would do the very thing which he meant to avoid—he would promote one branch of American industry at the expence of another. But, whether this conduct of individual industry was right, he meant to leave to the arguments of his friends from Virginia. It had been said that the plan of encouraging particular branches of industry had been applied to commerce as well as manufactures. This was no decisive recommendation of it. If the nation had been taxed to encourage commerce, it was a poor indemnity (it was not exactly a compensation of errors) that it should be taxed for the support of manufactures. There was too, some little difference between the two cases. Taxes for the support of government were laid upon commerce—these were paid by the consumers of foreign merchandize, and whatever the expences on account of commerce may have been, they were expences which commerce herself was made to pay. The merchant, or the purchaser of foreign articles, received, if you please, some relief from the credit which was allowed upon the payment of duties, but he certainly received nothing from contributions which were paid by any other class in the community.

Exclusive advantages, indeed, had been given to the navigating interest. The principal instance of it was the monopoly of the coasting trade. This was connected with considerations of defence, not of profit: to support, not our merchants, but our navy. But what was the extent of the bounty? In the direct trade with the first navigating country in the world (England) our ships obtained, without any discrimination in the duties, the larger part of the navigation. Could the ships of foreign nations, unable successfully to compete with ours in foreign trade, have carried on the coasting trade on lower terms than our own? No other interest has contributed a bounty to commerce, and the discrimination in favor of American navigation in the only instances in which it could be expected to operate, (if it ever operated at all,) was a discrimination of ten per cent.

The encouragement of manufactures in the mode proposed, whether the thing were right or wrong, must produce two effects—the one that of withdrawing labor and capital from commerce or agriculture, and thus enlarging the whole amount employed in manufactures—the other, that of affecting the distribution of labor and capital among the different branches of manufactures themselves. He would say nothing of the first effect, but the second must be allowed to be one of unmixed injury. Admit that it is our interest to manufacture articles which we could procure at cheaper rates from abroad, it must be still more our interest to manufacture such as prove themselves adopted to our circumstance by being able to bear foreign competition. Our capital and labor are limited, and in directing the largest amount of these into branches which require most encouragement, we really divert them from those into which they would

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flow with most advantage. Thus, every branch of industry which is entirely safe from foreign competition, and in respect to which protecting duties may be considered as nominal, must be injured by the encouragement of those which draw from them their resources of capital and labor. We have many branches of industry among those which may be expected to be first established in every country, which seem not to be more prosperous now than they were thirty years ago, nor are the articles which they furnish by any means at as low a price. What are called the mechanic arts are generally in this class. Why is this so? Because government, in fact, bids against them—because the operation of this system of duties must be relative, and in encouraging one branch of industry we necessarily discourage another. Look at the iron manufactory as a proof of this. It is said to want yet further encouragement, recently as the duties have been raised, and, it is true, (he had the proof of it upon his table,) that the profits of the iron-master were greater before the revolution than they had been for some past years: greater when our capital and population were small, and foreign competition unrestricted, than when all these circumstances were changed in our favor. To all that industry, whether agricultural or manufacturing, which is safe from foreign competition, the system of "encouraging domestic industry," can give no advantage, but it must share in the burden without participating in the profits. We exported the last year, he believed, manufactured goods nearly to the amount of three millions. The establishments which furnished these could not gain by duties upon importation; that their expenses would be increased, though their profits could not. Mr. L. enlarged for some time upon this subject, and attempted to shew that the system of laying a high duty upon every process of manufacture must frequently produce this effect, that, to encourage a manufacture which employs but a small number of hands, and is comparatively unimportant, we may raise so high the price of an article which supports the industry and subserves the comfort of a large class of the community, as to produce general inconvenience. He appealed not to theory but fact. We were anxious in 1816 to encourage the rolling of copper. We did so, and laid a duty upon copper in sheets. Two establishments have been maintained, which are said to employ 54 workmen, and it is computed that 4000 industrious men, the braziers who work up this copper, (whose industry even began to furnish articles for exportation,) have suffered heavy and general injury, which has extended to all their customers—to a large portion of the community.

The view on which peculiar reliance appeared to be placed for the defence of this bill was that which was connected with the alleged failure of our policy hitherto in respect both to the industry and revenue of the country. He had heard these arguments with surprise. He should hereafter make some observations upon a comparison between our import duties and those of the nations of Europe. But, was it enough to condemn our policy that it was not European? It is yet more true of internal taxes than of imposts that the nations of Europe are very far in advance of us. Their establishments of other kinds differ more than their tariffs from those of the United States. We had ventured, however rash it might be thought, "to adopt principles which had not been tested" by their experience. And, had we suffer-

ed for our temerity? Had our experiment really failed? What nation in Europe had advanced more rapidly to prosperity and wealth by the most successful wars, than had the United States without a conquest, by the mere development and natural growth of their resources? Let their policy be changed if it must be so, but let them not be ungrateful to the wisdom which had directed, to the Providence which had favored them. The nominal value of property might change; the currency might rise or depreciate; but a population quadrupled in less than 50 years, and a production increased in a yet larger proportion, furnished no evidence to condemn the scheme under which such prosperity had resulted. Independently of the protection of property, which our laws afforded, the principal cause of a growth so extraordinary must be found in the high rewards of labor. In new countries, where land is not yet fully appropriated, labor always obtains a high price in the raw produce of the earth, and generally but a small one in manufactured articles. It has been the happy peculiarity of our situation and of our policy that the laborer has obtained as large an amount at any where else of the necessities which agriculture furnishes, and a much larger one of the comforts which manufactures provide. The statesman may mar his condition but cannot mend it. He cannot raise his wages estimated in the produce of the earth, and by a large foreign impost he must lower his wages if you estimate them in the manufactures which he must consume.

But, our scheme of revenue has failed. The House would have hereafter a better opportunity of examining this subject than they now have. He would not represent the state of the revenue as prosperous—perhaps it was a proof that the prosperity of a few years had rendered our expectations unreasonable, that we looked almost with dismay upon the finances of a year, in which, if we deduct what we propose to borrow, from what we pay of public debt, there will still be an amount of debt extinguished, of upwards of two millions and a half, (about half of which will be Mississippi stock.) After paying every current expense, and applying large sums in increasing the navy and fortifications of the country, we should owe less by upwards of two millions and a half, on the 1st January, 1821, than we did on the 1st of last January.—He did not think, that the prospects of succeeding years, (looking to the average of several years) were as bad as they had been represented, unless they were made so by this bill. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania proposed to open new sources of revenue, his scheme would deserve the examination of the House. But, if Mr. L. understood his plan, it was founded on a motion which was erroneous in its principle, and must be oppressive in its application.

The revenue which the impost furnishes, is paid by the consumer, and not by the merchant. It is paid in the enhanced price of the article which he buys. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, seems to think, that if, by excluding this article, he is forced to consume only the domestic fabric, the government, which has not received its accustomed duty upon the importation of foreign, may collect the same amount by an excise upon domestic arti-

\* This statement was founded upon the supposition, that one million and a half would be borrowed. If the loan, as appears now to be probable, should be of three millions, the actual reduction of debt in the year 1820, will be only one million.

cles. "the money has not been carried out of the country."—If indeed, by ceasing to import the foreign fabric, the domestic article is furnished to the consumer at a lower price he may pay a tax upon it—but the tax which was paid in the price of the article is not reduced by it exclusion; it is indeed, so far as the farmer is concerned, increased—he pays more for the articles which he buys; his expences are greater; his clear revenue less. Is there any *legerdemain* by which, under these circumstances, his ability to pay taxes can be increased? You tell him that he paid before a certain tax to the government, and that he does not pay it now; he answers you, that he pays a higher tax, because he pays a higher price now than he did formerly, and that it is not his fault that this tax goes into the pocket of the manufacturer, and not into the public treasury. If, in addition to the exclusion of the foreign article, you lay an excise upon the domestic product, it is evident that the country must pay a double tax, although the government will not receive it. It is hardly possible, however, to reason upon this subject. The ability to pay taxes must be diminished by every thing which adds to the expences (as the exclusion of foreign goods must do) of those who are to pay them.

(To be continued.)

#### DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the Message of the President transmitted to both Houses of Congress, on the 12th ultimo.

(CONTINUED.)

General Vives to the Secretary of State.

[TRANSLATION.]

Sir: In answer to your note of yesterday's date, I have, in the first place, to give you the explanation requested of me, of the import of my last proposal, and in doing so, to repeat, in other words, that I am authorised solemnly to promise to this government the ratification of the treaty by His Majesty, only in case the third point of my proposals be satisfied; but, as the answer given to this point has not been such as I could, agreeably to my instructions, receive as satisfactory, I can by no means commit myself, by giving a greater extension to my promise than that expressed in my note.

My object in intimating to you, that although I knew nothing officially, yet I considered as authentic the information circulating of an important change in the government of Spain, a circumstance which would of itself effectually prevent me from giving greater latitude to my promise, was to apprise our government, that, as by the adoption of the constitution of 1812, in Spain, the powers of the King would be limited, it would no longer depend on His Majesty alone to fulfil my solemn promise, admitting that my instructions had empowered me to give such a promise; so that my sole motive for offering a remark upon that topic was, to strengthen the grounds on which my proposal was founded; and, further, to enable your government so to appreciate, as no longer to decline assenting to it.

I shall, on this occasion, waive all reply to the arguments again advanced by you, in extenso, upon the question of his Majesty's obligation to ratify the treaty, and confine myself to a single remark; namely, that all the authorities cited by you lay down the peace and happiness of mankind in general, and of states and their respective people in particular, as a fundamental principle. And

having, in my first note, shown the notorious hostile disposition prevailing throughout the Union towards the interests of the Spanish monarchy, it necessarily follows, that, when the objects of treaties are not obtained, the ratification of that of 22d February, 1819, would, in like manner, become illusory; and; therefore, that his Majesty's motives for suspending it, were founded upon a competent view of evident facts.

He would leave it to the world to decide whether the reasoning you rely on, in stating the motives of the American government for proposing to the other powers to acknowledge the revolted colonies of Spanish America, and in exhibiting them as favorable, not only to suffering humanity, but to the interests of Spain herself, be not in the highest degree specious, for if such maxims were to be adopted, nations could no longer count upon the integrity of their possessions, or upon the maintenance of that mutual amity and good understanding, which it is equally their duty and their interest to cultivate in their relations with each other.

I have the honor to offer you anew the assurances of my distinguished consideration; and I pray God long to preserve you.

FRANCISCO DIONISIO VIVES.

Washington, 9th May, 1820.

[Here follows the proclamation published in the Register of the 15th ult.]

General Don Francisco Dionisio Vives to the Secretary of State.

[TRANSLATION.]

Sir: Among the documents transmitted with the President's Message to both Houses of Congress, and published in this day's National Intelligencer, I have seen, with surprise, the letter of Mr. Gallatin, stating, that I positively told him that "I could, in case of an arrangement, give satisfactory security to the United States, and that it would consist in consenting that they should take immediate possession of Florida, without waiting for the ratification of the treaty." Although I have with all frankness proved, in my correspondence with you, that I had no such authority, and that it will not, under any view which may be taken, appear presumable, that I made so doubtful, so useless, and inconsiderate a disclosure, I request, however, that you will be pleased to communicate this to the President, in order that, by giving publicity to this document, it may be understood that I made no such proposition, either to Mr. Gallatin or to Baron Pasquier.

I renew to you, sir, the assurances of my respect and distinguished consideration; and I pray God to preserve you many years.

FRANCISCO DIONISIO VIVES

Washington, 11th May, 1820.

DIED—in March last, in the Parish of Aigish, Killybegny, at the age of 115; THEODORE O'SULLIVAN, the celebrated Irish bard. He was a great composer in his native language. He expired, suddenly, on Wednesday, while sowing oats in the field of one of his grand children; and he actually breathed his last while singing the final stanza of his National Melody. He was a cooper, and actually made a churn, from which butter was taken for the christening of his twenty-sixth great grand child!

## SOUTH AMERICA.

To the Editor of the London Globe.

DON LUIS LOPEZ MENDEZ, Plenipotentiary, Envoy from the Government of Venezuela and New Granada (now called the Republic of Columbia,) has the honor to address the British Press, and in the name of so just, so glorious, and important a cause as that of the independence of South America, as well as for the interest the British public may feel in the knowledge of the real sentiments of the government and people he represents, he requests him to have the goodness to give insertion in his very valuable and impartial paper, to the following statement.

An article has appeared in several London papers of Friday last, the 31st ult. extracted from the French Journals of 27th, referring to another from Madrid of the 16th of the same month, the tenor of which is as follows:—"We are assured that the Provincial Juntas is about to send commissioners to different parts of South America with proper instructions for restoring peace to those countries. Hopes are entertained that the new republics are not indisposed to unite under the Constitutional Monarchy. The American Delegates in London have often declared it. Bolivar alone could oppose it. But the head of the Buenos Ayrean Republic will probably consent."

A falsehood though ever so improbable, may, nevertheless, from a combination of circumstances, find credit with some few individuals unacquainted with the merits of the subject in question. This consideration, and the circumstance of being myself one of the Delegates, induced me to trespass on the public with this explanation, in order that no person may be misled by the delusive fictions of the mortal enemies of my country.

Every person in the least acquainted with history, with politics, or with human nature, must be fully convinced of the improbability, nay, utter impossibility of the South American Independent Governments ever again submitting to the Yoke of Spain.

The separation from Spain of the South American provinces, was long since regarded by men of foresight as an event that in the course of time alone must have inevitably happened, in spite of every precaution to prevent it. There was nothing more natural than to suppose that when these vast and fertile regions should have increased their population, their knowledge, and their resources, they would then throw off the yoke of Spanish dominion, and assume their rank among independent States. Were all the rest of Europe removed to the distance of 6000 miles from Spain, would it be natural for it to be kept in colonial subjection to its power?

From the first discovery of America until the present time, Spain has had but one object in view; to derive the greatest possible advantage from those countries without the least caring for their prosperity. The immense internal riches of South America have been transported abroad to gratify the idle debauchery of a Court, to be squandered away in wars and extravagancies. Their advancement further than this object was answered, was repressed with jealousy. They were, in fact, regarded as mere appendages, very useful and convenient indeed, but placed without the pale of humanity and justice. Manufactories were where forbidden, as well as the growth of the vine, the mulberry and the olive. Of hemp and flax, no

commerce was permitted but with Spain and for her benefit: No intercourse was allowed between the different sections of South America; The establishment of academies was strictly prohibited as was likewise the study of mathematics and navigation. The introduction of foreign books was rigorously interdicted and all offices of consideration were filled by Spaniards, even the special permission from the King was necessary to any native of South America, wishing to come over to Spain. These are the reasons why countries which have been settled for so many hundred years are still so thinly populated in proportion to their extent. The population of South America, however, even now is double that of the ancient state; and at the same time the natives of those countries are at least no ways inferior to the Spaniards in spirit and intelligence. It would be unnecessary waste of time to stop to prove so clear and simple a proposition, as that the government of South America can never be so imbecile as to enter into any negotiation with Spain, which shall not establish as a first and indispensable preliminary, the clear and positive acknowledgment of their independence. It would be madness to suppose that any other terms will ever be listened to. What has Spain to offer them as an equivalent for placing their necks again under its yoke? A reformation of abuses? They are reformed. Representative Governments! They have them, the best adapted to the character, customs, and manners of the country. Freedom of Trade!—of this they are in full possession. They have obtained their independence by the price of their blood—after a ten year's struggle they firmly established it.

The pride, the obstinacy of Spain, may not yet be satisfied; but the world must be convinced that a people who in the first instance, have been able so to defend themselves for ten years, and triumph, will undoubtedly triumph and defend themselves forever. It is not easy to persuade those who have become free and independent, to re-place themselves in slavery for merely slavery's sake. If Spain preserves her liberty, she will naturally acquire prosperity and happiness; but she cannot impart either the one or the other to South America, nothing could ever remedy the want of a centre power, an original fountain of authority of our own. Countries of such extent, thus separated without governments of their own, are like worlds without suns. The enormous distance from the metropolis renders it impossible to have feelings or interest in common with it. Every European war ruins their trade, and submerges the South Americans in an abyss of other evils, which can no longer be tolerated by millions of men who know how to exist by themselves—who know their own wants, their own rights—how to vindicate these, and how to respect those of others.

The discovery of America has produced wonderful effects in the general constitution of the world; but when we compare those effects with what will speedily take place, they seem but as the first dawn of a glorious day. If the Independence of the United States was an event of such magnitude, so universally interesting, how important must the independence of the whole Continent, the whole of the New World appear; millions of souls, occupying 50,000 square leagues of by far the richest portion of this globe, have taken their own mighty destinies into their own hands—they have established governments on the best and wisest models—and they are about to give a full develop-

ment to their resources. It is a matter of no political importance to South American Government, whether Spain be governed by an absolute Monarchy, or by the Cortes; because the same councils hostile to South America, have governed the nations of both, as will be sufficiently evident from the following observations:—

1st. The Cortes declared war against South America, and carried it on during the whole time they were in power, during which period they sent against us about 13,000 troops, according to the detailed Report laid before the Cortes by the Minister O'Donoghue.

2d. The Cortes obstinately refused even to listen to the proposals of the Deputies from South America.

3d. The Cortes constantly refused the freedom of trade to South America.

4th. They twice refused the mediation proposed by the English Government, who appointed three English Commissioners for that purpose, one of them Commodore, now Admiral Cockburn.

5th. They did not consent to prohibit the slave trade.

6th. The Cortes approved and supported the oppressive and cruel measures of Abascal, Peru, and Benegu, in Mexico, in utter violation of the Constitution.

7th. The Cortes sanctioned the most scandalous violation of the capitulation entered into by General Miranda and Governor Monteverde, in Venezuela, and all the cruelties practised by this Spanish Chief in those provinces. The above General Miranda, and many other Patriots were sent by Monteverde to Spain, and the Cortes, without granting them any trial, put the one in the dungeons of the Caracca, in Cadiz, where he died in 1816; four of the others were plunged by order of the Cortes, into the dungeons of Ceuta, whence they escaped, and passed over to Gibraltar, the Governor of which place delivered them up to the Spanish Government; and lastly, by the interference of the English Government to Gibraltar, and from there they happily returned to their own country.

Finally, in the Constitution formed by the Cortes, in order to diminish the number of South American representatives, it was declared that no native of South America, whose origin could in the most remote degree be traced to Africa, should enjoy the right of citizenship, and should not be enumerated among the number of 70,000 persons for whom a representative might be returned to the Cortes.

London, April 5, 1820.

LUIS LOPEZ MENDEZ.

Among the modes of domestic hostility pursued against the British government, there is none which seems to have excited its fears more strongly than the incredible activity of the press in multiplying and diffusing cheap defamatory pamphlets. It has reached, and in part suppressed the evil, by the late law of Parliament concerning six penny publications; but an immense number of single sheets and and shilling duodecimos continue to be industriously circulated and eagerly read. They abound with all sorts of ribaldry; not unfrequently with blasphemy; and in general with

the most ingenious or violent instigations to insurrection. We have before us the fourteenth edition of one of the most popular and efficacious of this order of publications. It is entitled "The Political House that Jack Built," has been regularly advertised for sale, in the principal newspapers of London, and may ere this, have passed through thirty copious editions. It is embellished with caricature likenesses, remarkably well executed, of the principal members of the government, who are treated of in a manner suitable to its objects of fomenting disaffection. George the IV is admirably hit off in his gewgaw military dress, and to his picture are annexed the following lines, which we give as a specimen of this dreaded political literature.

[Nat. Gazette.

Great talents." "Great offices will have Great talents."

This is THE MAN—all shaven and shorn,  
All cover'd with Orders—and all forlorn;  
THE DANDY OF SIXTY,

who bows with a grace,

And has taste in wigs, collars,

cuirasses and lace;

Who, to tricksters, and fools,

leaves the state and its treasures

And when Britain's in tears,

sails about at his pleasure:

Who spurn'd from his presence

The Friends of his youth,

And now has not one

who will tell him the truth;

Who took to his councils,

in evil hour,

The Friends to the Reasons

of lawless Power;

That back a Public Informer,

who

Would put down the Thing, (the Press)

that, in spite of new Acts,

And attempts to restrain it,

by Soldiers or Tax,

Will poison the Vermin,

That plunder the Wealth,

That lay in the House,

That Jack Built.

The next page to that occupied with his Royal Majesty, is devoted to the people, a group of whom, with the Manchester massacre in perspective, are exhibited upon appearances of extreme misery. They are thus described.

THESE ARE

THE PEOPLE

all tatter'd and torn,

Who curse the day

wherein they were born,

On account of Taxation

too great to be borne,

And pray for relief,

from night to morn,

Who, in Vain, Petition

in every form,

Who, peaceably meeting

to ask for Reform,

Were sabred by Yeomanry Cavalry,

who,

Were thank'd by THE MAN,

all shaven and shorn,

All cover'd with Orders—

and all forlorn;

THE DANDY OF SIXTY,

who bows with a grace, &c. &c.